

My dear Sir
Yours very truly
Wm Pitt

A N

A D D R E S S

T O T H E

K I N G A N D P A R L I A M E N T

O F

G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

P r i c e T W O S H I L L I N G S .

Watkinson.

The Author's comp^{ts}

5
A D D R E S S

TO THE
KING AND PARLIAMENT

OF
GREAT-BRITAIN,

ON THE IMPORTANT SUBJECT OF PRESERVING
THE LIVES OF ITS INHABITANTS,

BY MEANS WHICH, WITH THE
SANCTION AND ASSISTANCE OF THE
LEGISLATURE,
WOULD BE RENDERED SIMPLE, CLEAR, AND EFFICA-
CIOUS TO THE PEOPLE AT LARGE.

WITH AN
A P P E N D I X,

IN WHICH IS INSERTED
A LETTER FROM DR. LETTSOM,
TO THE AUTHOR.

By W. HAWES, M. D.

ONE OF THE INSTITUTORS OF THE HUMANE SO-
CIETY, PHYSICIAN TO THE SURREY DISPEN-
SARY, AND READER OF LECTURES ON ANIMA-
TION.

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

H I N T S

FOR IMPROVING THE ART OF RESTORING
S U S P E N D E D A N I M A T I O N :

AND ALSO FOR ADMINISTERING
DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR

IN CERTAIN DISEASES, AND PARTICULARLY IN
THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC-TERMED

I N F L U E N Z A.

PROPOSED (IN A LETTER TO DR. HAWES)

By A. FOTHERGILL, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS, AND F.R.S.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. DODSLEY, Pall-Mall; T. CADELL, Strand;
C. DILLY, Poultry; DENNIS and SON, Bridge-street.

M.DCC.LXXXII.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND
IRELAND
VOLUME
LXXV
PART I
1905
PUBLISHED BY THE
INSTITUTE
21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1
PRINTED BY
HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.2

A N
A D D R E S S, &c.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

FROM the Title of this Address you may be inclined to think the Author has presumed to attempt improving your political Knowledge; but Politics are not the Objects of his Attention, or Information; his Wish is to be serviceable to his Fellow-Creatures of all Sects, Parties and Denominations, by preventing the human Species from paying the Debt of Nature to the grim Tyrant Death, before it is by the

Laws of Nature justly due. To obtain this great and desirable End, neither Expence, Study, nor Application, proportionate to the Fortune, Abilities, and Opportunities of the Writer, have been spared. He has been engaged in this Undertaking for several Years with a Success rather suited to his Expectations than his Wishes. Many worthy Characters have assisted and forwarded his Labours by their judicious Advice and benevolent Contributions, as Subscribers to the Support of the HUMANE SOCIETY; in the Establishment of which, after much Pains and Expence, he had the Honour of being the Chief Instrument. As far as the Plan, Regulations, and Objects of this Institution extend, much Good has been done, and the Wishes of the Philanthropist have been anticipated by unlooked-for Gratification. But the Design of an Undertaking to be supported by voluntary

luntary Aid must be necessarily limited, and public Utility can only be generally and adequately promoted by the Interference of Rulers and Legislators. The legal Commands of constitutional Authority are requisite for the Purpose, as well as pecuniary Supplies. And surely the Power of Government can never be more gratefully exerted, than for almost the first Interest of the Governed, the Preservation of their Lives.

From this Consideration, could the Author suppose that the Perusal of any thing intended for the Benefit of the Community would be irksome to his SOVEREIGN, or the PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN, he should derive his Apology for troubling them with this Publication. A Decrease of Population has been warmly asserted; with what Jus-

tice the Writer does not pretend to determine. But certain it is, be the Fact as it may, the Preservation of Life, and consequent Increase of the People, are worthy of particular Attention. The Views of the Society before mentioned have been principally directed to the Restoration of Persons apparently dead, by being drowned. On the Water the beneficial Effects of the Institution have been abundantly experienced. A Variety of fortunate Circumstances contributed to this End. Accidents on that Element often occur in public View; Persons in the Neighbourhood are qualified by Observation and Practice to give proper Assistance, and they are stimulated to Humanity by Premiums, which at once, from the Mode of their Distribution, gratify their Pride and promote their Interests; they are Strangers to the Unfortunate, and their Feelings do not interrupt their Exertions.

The successful Cases of Persons whose vital Functions have been suspended by other Causes, are not so numerous; for which a Variety of Reasons may be given. The Murderer and the Suicide, seek Privacy and Solitude; to effect Secrecy is a principal Object of their Attention; and the Victims of their Crimes are seldom speedily discovered: Were proper and timely Assistance given in such Cases, Innocence might be preserved, and Guilt brought to Penitence without the Horror of capital Punishment.

When sudden Death happens by Accident in the public Street, or other Places on Land, too often the Consideration of Inconvenience overcomes the Dictates of Humanity, and no friendly Door is open to receive the Body; or if there is, the Attendants are ignorant of their Duty.

Even

Even when the Affectionate surround the Bed of the suffering Objects of Pain and Sicknefs, and re-echo the departing Sigh, Sorrow fuppreffes Activity, and Phrenzy triumphs over Wifdom,

Struck with thefe varied unfortunate Inconveniences, the Author is anxious to recommend GENERAL RECEIVING HOUSES, SUPPORTED BY THE AUTHORITY AND SANCTION OF THE LEGISLATURE; conceiving that to be the only Means of preventing premature Death and premature Interment.—He has, with this View, through the Medium of Pamphlets diftributed gratis,* Hints fuggested in the public Prints, and Lectures on Animation publicly delivered, recommended fuch Eftablifhments; but, with *infinite Concern*, he is obliged to declare that his unwearied Endeavours

* See Appendix No. 1.

deavours have not had the desired Effect. —The Writer is therefore, from the purest Motives of Philanthropy, prompted to address his KING and both Houses of PARLIAMENT: and to submit his Plan and Opinions, resulting from Observation and Experience, to their superior Judgment and Consideration.

As the Gentlemen of the Faculty are now situated, they have not an Opportunity of affording that Assistance, in Cases of sudden and accidental Death, which otherwise by their Attention, Skill and Humanity, they might often effect. When Medical Men are applied to on such unfortunate and melancholy Occasions, they are always introduced to a Scene of real Confusion.

If the miserable Object wears the Ensigns of Poverty, this Catastrophe is generally

rally in the open Street, amidst a Croud of Spectators, whom Curiosity and Sympathy have drawn together ; and as they come by Chance, they are not furnished with any of the Neccessaries to forward the Medical Practitioner in his laudable Endeavours to restore Animation. Even if the unhappy and much to be pitied Person thus suddenly arrested by the Semblance of Death, has the external Appearance of a better Fortune, his Situation is little mended.— Instead of the seemingly dead Body lying on the cold Earth or Pavement, it may perhaps be raised from the Ground and placed on a Shop Floor ; but still the same Confusion and Distress prevail, still the Medical Gentleman, on being sent for, has to regret the Want of necessary as well as proper Assistance in order to rouze the latent Spark of Life.

The Necessity of GENERAL RECEIVING HOUSES, where an Apparatus and every thing suitable and requisite to support the Philanthropic Efforts of the Faculty would be readily furnished, appears therefore evident to Demonstration. The best Means of establishing such Asylums for the sudden and dreadful Accidents incident to Human Nature, would be an Interference of the Legislature: It is an Object worthy of their Consideration as a Politic and Humane Body of Men.*

C

It

* Baron DIMSDALE, in a Chapter on Epidemic Small Pox, observes, that, “ In the most considerable
 “ Towns in England, the Inhabitants having experienced
 “ great Injury to their Trade, and the Loss of many Lives;
 “ by this Disease becoming universal, have at a Public
 “ Expence provided a House, and in some Places more
 “ than one, called the Pest House, situated at a convenient
 “ Distance from the Town, and alone, to which all
 “ the Poor who fall ill are removed; as soon as it is discovered
 “ that they have the Small Pox.

It is humbly proposed by the Writer, that there be appointed, by AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT, in every Parish, A GENERAL RECEIVING HOUSE, or more if it be very extensive, the Expence to be defrayed by a General, County, or Parish Rate, which might be easily raised, as the Sum for carrying on the important Design would be very inconsiderable; and particularly if the latter should be thought most eligible, it is to be hoped that Care will be taken that Parochial Parsimony shall not impede Public Utility.

At each of the appointed Places for the Reception of the Apparently Dead, there

“ Pest Houses are provided near most of the considerable Towns in my Neighbourhood in the Country, Medical Assistance and Nurses are afforded; the great Benefit from which is so apparent, that even Parochial Parsimony approves and allows the Expence.”

should

should constantly reside one or two intelligent Persons, properly qualified to execute their Duty, by affording immediate Aid themselves, in Proportion to their Situation and Character ; and they should be enabled to furnish the Medical Assistant with every thing requisite and essential, in order to expedite his judicious Endeavours towards Recovery.

At the aforefaid Houses, all necessary Instruments, forming a regular and complete Apparatus for the immediate Use of the Faculty, should be deposited, and kept in constant Repair ; a Variety of proper Medicines, an Electrical Machine,* Cup-
 C 2 ping

* “ In cases of Apparent Death from Drowning, and
 “ other Causes, wherein the Organs are sound and entire,
 “ only their Motion suspended, in such Cases, instead of
 “ losing Time in the Application of several slight Stimuli
 “ to the Skin and Intestines, why not have Recourse to
 “ the

ping Instruments, a Warm Bath, or in Lieu thereof, Water kept constantly heated with Bathing Tubs of different Sizes, as well as Beds ready to be warmed for the Reception of Bodies, together with Cordial Drinks, and every requisite Nourishment, Habiliment, and other necessary Aid, for the Process of restoring latent Animation, that might be deemed proper by a Medical Committee, appointed by the Judgment and Authority of the Legislature, to attend to the Establishment and Conduct of these Institutions.

In Addition to these Circumstances, the Residence of a young Gentleman of the

“ the most potent Stimulus in Nature, which can instantly
 “ pervade the inmost Recesses of the Animal Frame?
 “ Why not immediately (if a Machine can be procured)
 “ apply Electrical Strokes to the Brain and Heart, the
 “ grand Sources of Motion and Sensation, the *primum*
 “ *vivens*, & *ultimum moriens* of the Animal Machine?”—
 Extract of a Letter. See Reports of the Humane Society
 1775.

Dr. A. FOTHERGILL.

Faculty,

Faculty, with a moderate Salary, who had gone through his Medical Studies, and been attentive to the Subject of Animation, as well as conversant in Electrical Experiments, and the Operation of Cupping, would prove very advantageous in the great Work of Resuscitation.

It is likewise recommended that a reasonable pecuniary Compliment should be respectfully presented to such other Gentlemen of the Profession as could not afford, however humane, with Justice to themselves and Families, to dedicate their Time, unrequited, to the Public Service. —Honorary Premiums might also be beneficially distributed to those in more lucrative Situations.*

* See No. 2, Prize Medals, from the Author's Lectures on Animation.

Such are the Outlines of the proposed Plan, and it is trusted that they will appear, as stated before, clear, simple, and efficacious. Perhaps their Simplicity may, with some, not prove a Recommendation. There are Characters who think no System meritorious that is not of a complex Nature; Plans of Public Utility, that may be generally comprehended, are esteemed unworthy of their Attention. The pedantic Ostentation of ill-digested Learning has too frequently curbed the Sallies of Natural Genius, and damped the most generous and useful Efforts to promote the Interests of Mankind.

The Author is not without his Fears, that hitherto his humble and well-intended Labours, in the Cause of Humanity, have been checked by this Disposition. But as he writes to, and for the Public,
how-

ever he may respect Erudition*, his first wish, on the present Occasion, is to rouse that Public to Attention and Exertion, in the important Design of Resuscitation. With this View, he has at all Times laid his Proposals open in the plainest Manner. In writing to the Public, however, something more than Clearness and Perspicuity is requisite—Popularity of Character. This the Writer has not had the Fortune to procure by Riches, or an elevated Situation, and he could not condescend to court it by dishonourable Means.

* The Labours of the Learned and Ingenious, though not properly attended to, have not been spared on this Subject, as Witness the Writings of a HARVEY, MEAD, ROBINSON, STEVENSON, BARON HALLER, FEJOO, CULLEN, FOTHERGILL, FREWEN, LESLIE, JACKSON, JOHN HUNTER, the Author's worthy Friend and Colleague in the Institution of the Humane Society, Dr. COGAN, &c. &c.

Thus

Thus stationed, he wishes his Plan may become the adopted Child of his SOVEREIGN and PARLIAMENT, as properly falling under their Guidance and Protection. Plain and simple as the Proposal is, it is certainly true, that though the Means are so obvious, they have not till of late been attended to, or properly understood. Even now, strange as it may appear, many of the Faculty are not fully informed of them; and the People in general are fatally ignorant of their Nature.

How alarming such Ignorance is, needs little Illustration. With all possible Conveniences and Necessaries, the want of Information or Medical Skill must operate very injuriously. While the Unskilful are engaged, the Necessity of having better Assistance is not regarded or observed: it is only perceived, when too late, when that

Time

Time is elapsed which by Persons of superior Judgment might have been successfully employed.

In Addition to the Means before recommended, a School for studying the Art of restoring Animation, would, in the Opinion of the Author, be a beneficial Institution. Here, at the public Expence and by legislative Authority, Lectures should be read, and Experiments exhibited. The former might be divided into two Classes: the first of a systematic Nature for the Use of the Faculty, containing a minute, medical, and anatomical Investigation of the Subject. To this Class all Gentlemen of the Profession should have free Access; the Lecturers being, as before suggested, paid out of the public Treasury. The second Class of Lectures to be of a plainer Nature, on such Parts of the Process of Re-

D animation

animation as may be performed by People in general, and consequently suited to the general Comprehension. These Lectures being supported on a similar Plan with the former, should be open to the Public at large, under certain Restrictions and Obligations: such as that their Names, with adequate Descriptions of their Situations and Persons, should be entered in the School Book, to the End that the same Persons might not attend repeated Courses of the Lectures, and thereby exclude others who had not had an Opportunity of procuring Admission and improving themselves in a Science so necessary and useful to Mankind. The Obligation they should enter into might be of the following Nature; to attend diligently and regularly the Courses to which they were at first admitted, on Pain of being excluded from all future Benefit resulting therefrom; unless they could

assign

assign some sufficient Cause for their Absence, to be allowed such by the Lecturer or some fit Person appointed to determine on such Apologies. These Means, improved by the Wisdom of the L É G I S L A T U R E, together with R E C E I V I N G H O U S E S, would bid fair to effect the first Wish of the Writer, by almost totally preventing premature Death and premature Interment.

His Zeal and Earnestness in this Cause are not derived from Motives of Ambition, or interested Views; he has not addressed his Plan to his S O V E R E I G N and P A R L I A M E N T for the Sake of attracting public Attention by a pompous Title Page, but because it is only in the Power of Characters so elevated by Rank, Disposition, and Education, to effect the Purposes which, for the Benefit of the

Subjects of Great-Britain, he is anxious in his Life Time to see accomplished.—That in such reasonable Desires he may not be disappointed, is, from a Love of his Fellow-Creatures, the earnest Wish of,

Most Gracious Sire,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

(with all possible Deference)

Your most devoted

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HAWES.

Palgrave Place.

A P P E N D I X.

NUMBER I.

A N

A D D R E S S

T O T H E

P U B L I C.

AS THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS relates to a Subject in which every Individual is interested, the Writer wishes to render the Knowledge of it as general as possible, and for that Reason has thought proper to publish it.

The Custom of laying out the Bodies of the Persons supposed to be dead, as soon as Respiration ceases, and the Interment of them before the Signs of Putrefaction appear,
has

has been frequently opposed by Men of Learning and Humanity in this, and other Countries. MONS. BRUHIER, in particular, a Physician of great Eminence in Paris, published a Piece, about thirty Years ago, intitled, “ *The Uncertainty of the Signs of Death;*” in which he clearly proved, from the Testimonies of various Authors, and the Attestations of unexceptionable Witnesses, that many Persons who have been buried alive, and were providentially discovered in that State, *had been rescued from the Grave,* and enjoyed the *Pleasures of Society* for several Years after.

But notwithstanding the *numerous and well-authenticated Facts* of this Kind, the Custom above-mentioned *remains* in full Force. As soon as the *Semblance of Death* appears, the Chamber of the Sick is deserted by Friends, Relatives, and Physicians;

ans; and the *apparently dead*, though frequently *living* Body, is committed to the Management of an ignorant and unfeeling Nurse, whose Care extends no farther than laying the Limbs straight, and *securing* her accustomed Spoil. The Bed-Cloaths are immediately removed, and the Body is exposed to the Air, which, when cold, *must extinguish the little Spark of Life* that may remain, and which, *by a different Treatment*, might have been kindled into Flame.*

I am willing, however, to hope, that since it has of late been so *frequently* demonstrated, that the *vital Principle* may exist, where the Characteristics of Death, except Putrefaction, are present, *the ratio-*

* Alluding to the Motto of the Medal given by the Humane Society, *Lateat Scintillula Forsan.*

nal Part of the Community are, at length, disposed to pay some Attention to this Subject,

With that Hope I shall venture to particularize a few of the Cases in which this *fallacious Appearance* is most likely to happen, and point out *the Mode of Treatment*, which, according to the best of my Judgment, should be respectively adopted.

IN APOPLECTIC AND FAINTING FITS, and in those arising from any *violent Agitation* of Mind, and also when *Opium* or *Spirituous Liquors* have been taken in too great a Quantity, there is Reason to believe that the *Appearance of Death* has been frequently mistaken for the *Reality*.

In the two latter Instances it will be highly expedient, with a View of *counter-*
acting

acting the soporific Effects of Opium and Spirits, to convey into the Stomach, by a proper Tube, a Solution of Tartar Emetic, and by various other Means to excite Vomiting:

FROM THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN carried off by Convulsions, and the Certainty, arising from undoubted Facts, that some who have in Appearance died from that Cause, *have been recovered**,
 E there

* A remarkable Fact of this Kind may be found in the Ephemerid. Medico Phys.—Germ. Ann: Oct. the Substance of which is as follows ;—A Girl, about seven Years of Age, who had been for some Weeks before troubled with a bad Cough; was suddenly seized with a Fit; a Physician was immediately sent for, who, finding that the Heart and Lungs had ceased to perform their Functions, that her Lips and Cheeks were pale, and her Temples sunk, concluded that Life was irrecoverably lost: For the Satisfaction, however, of her afflicted Parents, a Clyster was administered, and her Wrists were chafed with Spirituous Water; but no Sign of Life appearing, the Soles of the Feet were ordered to be rubbed with *strong Brine*; and the Friction was continued without Intermision, three Quarters of an Hour; at
 the

there is the greatest Reason for concluding, that many, in Consequence of this Disease, have been *prematurely numbered* among the Dead; and that the fond Parent by neglecting the Means of recalling Life, has often been the *guiltless Executioner* of her own Offspring.

To prevent the Commission of such dreadful Mistakes, no Child, whose Life has been apparently extinguished by Convulsions, should be *consigned to the Grave*, till all the Means of Recovery, above recommended in Apoplexies, &c. have been tried; and, if possible, under the Direction

the End of which Time she began to breathe. The Friction was then increased; two or three deep Inspirations followed, and in a short Time the Child, who was supposed to be dead by the Physician, as well as the By-standers, was, to the Surprise of both, and the great Joy of her Parents, restored to Life and Health.

of some *skilful Practitioner* of Medicine, who may vary them as Circumstances shall require.

WHEN FEVERS ARISE IN WEAK HABITS, or when the Cure of them has been principally attempted by Means of Depletion, the consequent Debility is often very great, and the Patient sometimes sinks into a State which bears *so close an Affinity* to that of Death, that, I am afraid, it has too often deceived the By-standers, and induced them to send for the Undertaker, when *they should have had Recourse* to the Succours of Medicine.

In such Cases, Volatiles, *Eau de luce*, for Example, should be applied to the Nose, rubbed on the Temples, and sprinkled often about the Bed; hot Flannels, moistened with a strong Solution of cam-

phorated Spirit, may likewise be applied over the Breast, and renewed every Quarter of an Hour; and as soon as the Patient is able to swallow, a Tea-spoonful of the strongest Cordial should be given every five Minutes.

The same Methods may also be used with Propriety in the SMALL POX, when the *Pustules* sink, and Death apparently ensues; and likewise in *any other acute Diseases*, when the *vital Functions* are suspended from a similar Cause.

EVEN IN OLD AGE, when Life seems to have been gradually drawing to a Close, the *Appearances of Death* are often fallacious.

It was the Intention of the Writer to *publish a Work* upon this Subject, but as his various Avocations will not permit him
to

to carry *that Design* into Execution, he thought it his Duty to throw out the above Hints; and if they should be the Means of *preventing one Person* from being laid out; or, what is more horrible, *buried alive*, it will afford the Writer a Pleasure of the noblest Kind, that arising from the *Consciousness* of doing Good to his Fellow-Creatures.

W. H A W E S.

Palsgrave Place.

P. S. If that Regard be paid to the above Address which the Subject of it seems to demand, and *any Life or Lives be saved* in consequence of the Hints that I have thrown out, the Communication of any *such Instances of Success* will be esteemed a particular Favour; as it will afford the most solid Pleasure, and be a *satisfactory Evidence* that a Man, who labours to promote the Interests of Humanity, will be attended to by the Public.

NUMBER II.

PRIZE MEDALS.

FROM THE

AUTHOR'S LECTURES

O N

ANIMATION.

I AM now, Gentlemen, to take the Liberty of addressing you on a Matter which has for a considerable Time engaged my Attention; and is immediately connected with the present Enquiry.

For the Purpose of supporting the Dignity of our Nature, we find a laudable Degree of Pride implanted in the Minds of the most Wise and honourable Characters. — This is undoubtedly advantageous in impelling Men to noble and virtuous Actions.

Nations

Nations have with this View decreed Monuments and Trophies to Statesmen and Heroes; while learned Bodies have bestowed honorary Titles and Medals on philosophical and literary Excellence.

The Distribution of Medals by public Societies stands therefore fully justified by Practice and indisputable Authority.—But some Doubts may perhaps be suggested on the Propriety of presenting them by an Individual.

For three Years past, I have repeatedly invited (as many of you well know) learned Societies and respectable Bodies of Men to make a public Offer of conferring a PRIZE MEDAL on the medical or philosophical Gentleman who should produce the best Dissertation on Animation.—But with great Concern, I find that my Endeavours have
been

been hitherto ineffectual and unsuccessful. —I have therefore resolved to offer **TWO HONORARY MEDALS**, in Order to promote Inquiries on this important Subject: and the candid and enlightened Part of Mankind will not, I hope, attribute this Design to Vanity or to Presumption; but to that ardent Desire which I have to investigate deeply those Causes and Circumstances which are intimately connected with Animation. —I therefore now give public Notice, that to any Gentleman who shall produce **TWO DISSERTATIONS** on the following Questions, on or before the 30th of September next, I will give a Gold and Silver Medal, subject to the subsequent Regulations :

“ Are there any positive Signs of the Extinction of Human Life independent of Putrefaction? If so, what are they? Or if there are not, is Putrefaction a certain Criterion of Death ?”

R E G U L A T I O N S.

1st, Each Dissertation shall be delivered in a legible Hand, in the English Language,

2d, With every Dissertation shall be delivered a sealed Packet with some Device on the Outside, and within the Author's Name and Designation,

3d, The same Device shall be put upon the Dissertation that it may be known how to address the successful Candidate.

4th, Dr. LETTSOM, Dr. FOTHERGILL, Dr. JEBB, and Dr. WHITEHEAD, are appointed to adjudge the Medals, and their Sentence shall be final,

5th, No Paper with the Name of the Author affixed, can be received, in Order that the Judges may decide upon the Merits of each without any Knowledge of, or Partiality for, the Author,

6th, All the Dissertations, the successful ones excepted, shall be returned if desired with the Tickets unopened containing the Names of the Authors.

7th, The GOLD MEDAL, Value Five Guineas, will be presented to the Gentleman whose Dissertation shall be deemed the BEST; and the SILVER MEDAL, value Two Guineas, to the Gentleman whose
Differ-

Dissertation shall be esteemed the NEXT, in Point of Merit.

I hope, Gentlemen, that this Declaration may operate as an Inducement to Medical Students, as well as the Faculty at large, diligently to investigate the Principles of Animation, in order to throw all possible Lights on the Art of restoring Life, that the present Age and Posterity may be as remarkable for the Preservation of the Human Species from premature Death and premature Interment, as past Ages have been for their Inattention to this important Object.

* * * *The Writer of the preceding Address is happy to find the beneficial Tendency of his Design obvious to Dr. LETTSOM, whose Ability and Judgment render his Opinion a Recommendation of whatever it supports, and in whose Friendship and Approbation the Author esteems himself highly honoured.*

“ I consider myself, with many others, indebted to Dr. HAWES for his very useful Enquiries on Animation. I am happy to observe, novel as the Subject is, and difficult to familiarize to the Public, that his Ardour in endeavouring to resuscitate is not abated. One principal Source of successful Recovery in sudden and apparent Death, is the early Application of the Means.—To render, therefore, these Means familiar to People in general, and to establish Places of immediate Reception for the unfortunate Victims, seems peculiarly calculated to ensure Success, where Success can be the Result of Care and medical Art.

J. C. LETTSOM.”

Sambrook House, May 29, 1782.

To Dr. Hawes.

The Author would also be wanting in Gratitude to Dr. FOTHERGILL, were he to omit acknowledging the high Sense he has of the Honour and Favour conferred upon him, by the Communication of his ingenious Sentiments on so interesting an Enquiry as Animation.